And so I say I am deeply thankful to this club for the honor that they do me in thus publicly receiving me, and by so doing inderse my action in the late cam-paign. (Cheers.)

WHAT THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE DID. I may be pardoned a single word in regard to my post-tion in that canvass. For a number of years I had con-tended that the Republican party should take a higher and bolder ground upon the temperance question. But the party was more or less divided upon it, and we have seen year by year many of our strong men forsaking it, and our umbers reduced. But the time, it seemed to me, had ome when the judgment of the people and of the vast majority of the party itself required that action should be taken in behalf of temporance reform, and so, from the time that the party offered me the nomination until the close of the canvass, I never hestiated upon any platform or in any city to advocate the issue of High License. I was not able to cover the entire State during my campaign, but I did succeed in speaking in over fifty countles and for over eighty times, and I have this satisfaction, in looking back ever the course taken, that in every county into which I went and in every community in which I spoke, I did not fall to receive the support of substantially spoke, I did not fall to receive the support of substantially
the whole of the Republican party and in many of these
districts I received a large support from the opposition.
(Cheers.) If I had had time to have covered the entire State
I will not undertake to say that the result would have
been different, but I have no doubt that the majority
cast against myself or against the issues of High-License
and Ballot Reform would have been reduced many thousand
votes (cheers), and therefore I have looked back upon my
canyass with some degree of pleasance, and I have this to canyass with some degree of pleasure, and I have this to say in regard to my work, that if I could be put back to THE FIGHT TO BE FOUGHT TO THE END.

I did say frequently in that canvass that be the result of the coming election what it might doon State issues, the somest should never end until it ended in the absolute and unequivocal victory of the principles which I was advocating. (Cheers.) And with the support which I re-ceived throughout the State, and with the support which this club gave, and that which came from many other sources, I do not hesitate to say to-night, uniting with the sources, I do not hesitate to say to-night united was over worke of Mr. Depew, that but a few years will pass over the State of New-York before the principle of High Li-cense in its strong and unequivocal form will be inscribed upon the statute book. (Cheers.) Along with that is to come the disassociation of the saloon from politics. (Cheers.) It shall no longer, either in this city or cisewhere, be said to the disgrace of the State of New-York that 34,000 men engaged in the liquor traffic shall be able that 34,000 men charged in the control the government of six millions of people. (Cheers.) Along with this great moral issue was that of Rallot Reform. I think every member of this club, and his fact every intelligent citizen of this State who has carefully watched the condition of elections for the past few years, has come to the conclusion that our present laws regulating elections are inefficient, do not properly the right of the ballot, and do not secure always the unprejudiced and the unbought judgment of our peo-ple; and, therefore, it is that the Republican party took pie; and, therefore, it is that the requisitional party coup that issue in the list Legislature and chrised it successfully through both houses, only to loss it by the veto of the Governor. But that question to-day is most prominent before the people of this State, and when they shall have accomplished what they are seeking in that direction, when the State shall his vote having been corrupted by bribery, then the State of New-York will have given to all the other States of this Union a grand example (cheers); and as the other States, particularly those of the West, have heretofore borrowed much from our laws and constitution. they would stand ready to take up this reform, and : believe as the result of this movement, begun in this State last winter, there will be secured an honest ballo and an henest count in every State of this Union.

THE PARTY'S LATEST MISSION.

Republican party began its existence in opposition to slavery, but to-day it is to save our institutions and our country from more dangerous enemies than those that we met upon the battlefield, for the enemies of a free ballet and honest count strike at the very foundations of our Government, and our system cannot long continue if our people come to know or to believe that the results that come from the ballot-box are not the expression of the honest convictions and unpurchased will of the

s for these two grand issues that I battled in the last fig i, but foremost in that contest was the great issue (change, and I have to congratulate myself in that direction when I remember that I did not make a single speed anywhere, whether it was five minutes long or five hour-long, in which I did not give the major portion of my time and my strength to that vital question. (Cheers.)

That cause has won, and in my judgment the questlo has been settled for many years to come. Perhaps it was too much to expect that the other two issues, which had scarcely been broached before the people of this State before, could be successful in a campaign of six or eight weeks; but nevertheless the beginning has been made, and I have no doubt that they will form one of the chief factor in the next campaign. For this contest shall go on. I that contest I seek for myself no position of leadership, r position of control; but simply to enroll myself in the ranks as a private to fight for those grand issues until they shall be finally achieved. (Cheers.) But I shall always be found in the fight, and if not leading, I shall not be very far in the rear when the final charge and the

grand victory comes. (Loud cheers.)
And now, gentlemen. I shall not detain you longer, but again thank you most sincerely for this great honor. It has inspired in my heart a feeling toward the Union League Club which shall never die out, and I shall long cherish in my memory the recollection of this night as one of the brightest and pleasantest that has ever come to me in my (Loud and long cheering.)

LOUD CALLS FOR McKINLEY.

When Warner Miller sat down Cornelius N. Bliss got up and evidently meant to introduce some one else, but he didn't get the chance of being heard. There arese instantaneously a thunderous chorus in which every man present seemed to join of " McKinley," " McKinley," " McKinley." Major McKinley was seated so modestly in the body of the hall that many present who joined ery doubted whether he was on hand at all. But he was; and he arose evidently with reluctance and advanced to the platform, blushing as he went, as though to use a common expression he was "unaccustomed to public speaking." When he stood upon the platform a wild burrah of enthusiasm broke forth which lasted some time. The Major smiled. His speech was brief, yet he fairly charmed the audience, who made several unsuc-cessful efforts to draw him into an elaborate address by cries of "Go on; go on!" This is what

he said: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Union League Ciub: I had no expectation when I came here to-night of saying a single word. I am in the city for a day or two and through the couriesy of friends was permitted to come and join with you in doing honor to one of New-York's leading citizens and greatest statemen. And I readily availed myself of that opportunity. I had the piensure, gentlemen, of serving with your distinguished guest in the House of Representatives for a number of years. I also knew him when he was in the Senate of the United States, and I want to say to you here to-night what every one I am sure knows, that no grander man, no grander representative man, ever stood on the floor of the American Congress than Warner Miller. (Applause.) And while it seems there has been defeat for Governor, I want to assure you that Warner Miller is not suppressed. (Ap-plause and laughter.) He is still with you and he is still

with that large constituency throughout the United States.

And while I am on my feet, centiemen. I desire to express to you the warm feeding every itepublican has outside of New-York (laughter, for the grand Republicanism of New-York 2s expressed on the sixth day of November. (Laughter and applicase.) It was a great victory. It

The truth is that out in Ohio we hardly realize it yet (laughter)—the extent of it. Mr. Miller has told you of some of the lessons of that victory. It has done one of some of the lessons of that victory. It has done one thing: it has established the nationality of the United States. (Great laughter.) It is another victory for the fing. (Great appliause.) It has established another thing: that he had that this Nation wants no outside interference from any foreign Power, or from the representative of any foreign He replied: wer. (Renewed applause.) It has determined another ing: that we don't want in the United States, and do thing: that we don't see any European conditions or European material to have, any European conditions or European water. (Continued applause.) Whenever anybody wants either the one or the other he must go where he can get it; it's not to be found in the United States. (Laughter

It is, indeed, a great victory; but I do not intend to ter.) The argument has been closed, and in most of the States the polls have been closed. (Roars of laughter,

ing, as your candidate for Governo. says (renewed inughter)—there would have been a very serious condition of affairs in the United States to-day. (Cries of, "You or analys in the United States to-day. (Cries of, "You are right!") I say to you, therefore, that we are proud of New-York and of New-York Republicanism for this matchless victory, and as an Ohlo citizen I want to thank you all for it. You just took off your coats and went to work, and when the business men of New-York go to work it means business. (Laughter and applause.) And it has been falled to work and applause.) And it has never failed to mean victory. But I don't intend to make a speech. (More laughter and cries of "Go on!") I am here simply to thank you for the courtesy of your call and the compliment which it implies and to express the pleasure which I feel in being with you to-night to do or to Warner Miller, who deserves all honor. I thank you, gentlemen. (Prolonged applause.)

WHAT SENATOR HISCOCK SAID. After the applause that followed Mr. McKinley's remarks had subsided a little, the audience began to call for Senatur Hiscock, who sat on the

platform with Mr. Miller. He responded to these calls with a brief speech as follows: I did not attend here to-night for the purpose of making a speech, but to manifest by my presence the interest I feel in showing a hearty appreciation of the services of the Republican standard-bearer who fixed for the Republican party the is-ue of High License. We can congratulat ourselves upon the fact, that even though the State has been lost certain questions are settled. In the past there has been a question before our State conventions as to what ou platform should contain in regard to the subto what of pattern sound contain in regard to the pattern seed to temperance legislation. The position advocated by many has been contested by certain sections of the State. Hereafter there will be no contest in the Republican conventions of this State.

And I congratulate the Republican party that hence-

forth we are not to be disturbed in our policy at least by what is known as the Republican "independent" vote-a vote cast by men who have assumed to themselves largely canyass with some degree of pleasure, and I have this to say in regard to my work, that if I could be put back to the 28th day of August, when I received the unanimous nomination of the Republican party of this State, and could make that canyass over again, there is not a thing chat I did in it that I would not do again. (Cheers.) istration. (Applause.) And hearty congratulations must be extended to the citizens of this great municipality upon their great share in the glorious victory. We of the country did not intend to be beaten whatever the result might have been in the city.

There was a revival of old-fashioned Republican enthusiasm and for the first time in many years every Repul lican cast his vote. While we expected something of fraud, something to defeat the will of the people. I think we can say that by our watchfulness we prevented it.

(Arrlause.) We intended to come down to Harlem River
with a majority big enough to overcome everything, but
your influence and your spirit were felt everywhere. I
did not see it, but I was told that 40,000 business men and workingmen marched up Broadway filled with the er-thusiasm inspired by the cause and the leadership of Harrison and Morton. The echo was heard all over the State rison and Norton.

The center of the purpose of those 40,000 men. When we heard of it we believed New-York City would do her best to overcome the Democratic vote, which is largely drawn from the saloans of the city. I say here to-night that no dozen speeches, no sets of resolutions inspired the hearts of Republicans in the State as that grand demonstration here in New-York. But as Brother McKinley said, I did not come here to make a speech, but to pay honor to the distinguished guest who himself constituted his party's platform, and under whose magnificen eventually win on the glorious issue. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bliss then declared the meeting adjourned and invited the members of the club and their guests to go to the large front room on the second floor to be formally presented to Mr. Miller. The ex-Senator extended a cordial greeting to all and when he had shook bands all around the company took possession of the dining-room, where the material portion of the entertainment was awaiting them.

PRIMARIES IN BROOKLYN.

MUGWUMPS ACTIVE IN THE FIRST WARD.

THEY WANT TO GET IN ON THE GROUND THAT

THEY SUPPORTED THE STATE TICKET. The Republican ward primaries were held throughout the city of Brooklyn last evening and in most nstances brought out a very full vote. The meminstances brought out a very full vote. The mem-bers of the party, jubilant over their recent National victory, did not neglect the opportunity to adjust some of their minor differences. The chief interest centred in the result of the confests in the Third, Seventh and Twenty-third Wards.

The election in the First Ward is looked upon as determining who will be the Republican candidate for Mayor next year, and as the regular Republicans won the day, it is said that Theodore R. Willis will lead then of the ward organization was quite lively. The Re-publicans challenged a number of votes on the ground but the men had forfeited their rights in the organizaion by voting the Democratic Presidential ticket. All the ballots were received, but under protest, as the Mugwumps claimed that their status as Republicans was determined by their attitude toward the tate ticket, and, they said, they had supported Warner Miller.

Ex-Judge A. N. Lewis, leader of the regular ticket, received 219 votes and his opponent Willis A. Orden, rot 111.

In the Seventh Ward the contest was of the livellest character. The struggle was between the Bartlett and anti-Bartlett factions. The combination against Bartlett consisted of the friends of William H. Waring, ex-Supervisor Thomas Fitchie and John H. Burtis who were greatly strengthened by the defection of the friends of Luther W. Allison, who was one of the substantial props of the Eartlett party. friends became disgusted because they believed that Bartlett did not support him for the Congressional nomination in the Hild District with sufficient vigor, but threw him over with too muhaste in favor of Congressman-elect Wallace. Although Mr. Bartlett has been in the habit of winning at the Seventh Ward primaries, the coalition against

him was sufficient to compass his defeat.

The ticket headed by Horace F. Dresser was successful, and all the anti-Bartlett delegates to the general committee were elected. Mr. Bartlett was in Wash ington and consequently took no active part in the election. Seven-hundred-and-fifty-four ballots were

In the Twenty-third Ward the struggle was, if pos In the Twenty-third Ward the struggle was, if pos-sible, still more exciting. Ernst Nathan and his friends fully realized that his political existence was at stake. The election was an exceedingly quiet one, however. Seven hundred and fifty-two votes were polled, and by 7 o'clock one ballot box was filled up and a fresh one had to be brought into requisition. Mr. Nathan's party was elected by a majority that will not range far from 150. In the other districts the election passed off quietly and the regular tickets were elected. The Twenty-fifth Ward polled about 500 votes of which the Harmon ticket received two-thirds.

CALLING MRS. HIBBARD AN ADVENTURESS TESTIMONY OF H. C. FRY IN THE BEAVER

REACH OF PROMISE CASE. Beaver, Penn., Nov. 22 (Special) .- On his cros examination to lay, Henry C. Fry denied positively that he had ever made love to Mrs. Eliza Hibbard, that he had ever kissed her, or that he had at any time agreed to marry her. She forced herself upon him when he came to Pittsburg, with the intention of going to Buffalo. He paid for her meals at the Pitts burg Hotel, as any gentleman would have done, and it was at her request that they went to the theatre. He abandoned the trip, because the woman fastened herself upon him like a barnacle. He could not shake He felt sure " she meant business," and he told about the various ruses she resorted to in order to have him call at her house. Once she offered to sing for him, and told him he was the only man she ever loved, and that he should feel flattered, as many gentlemen had told her she was handsome. He told her he hoped she would never return to this subject, and shortly afterward left the house. She once in sisted on telling him the story of her life, and he was forced to listen to a recital which lasted an hour. He felt sorry for her, but only took three minutes to express his sympathy. He called at Mrs. Hibbard's house nce and asked the meaning of a note in which he was accused of being unmanly. She said it meant that he had been paying attentions to her for two years, and had proposed marriage two or three times.

"Stop right there. You are an unmitigated liar and an adventuress. I know you now. I have found you out."

registered as "H. N. Fry and wife" when he and Mrs. Hibbard stopped at the Hotel Anderson. He also swore that he had not promised Mrs. Hibbard's son It is, indeed, a great victory, but I do not mend to a better situation if he would "stop this trouble." make a speech, my fellow-citizens (cries of "Go on, go on"), for the time for speech-making is gone. (Laugh.

After the memorable Pittsburg trip, Mr. Fry declared on"), for the time for speech-making is gone. (Laugh
i.) The argument has been closed, and in most of the

ates the pells have been closed. (Roars of laughter,
ain and again renewed.)

Gase thing is certain when we are congratulating our-

GEN. HARRISON'S LETTERS. PRIVATE SECRETARY HALFORD AT WORK.

A GREAT RELIEF FOR THE PRESIDENT-ELECT-AMONG THE VISITORS WERE CONGRESSMEN CANNON, OF ILLINOIS, AND HOUK, OF TENNESSEE-SOUTH AND NORTH-

WEST IN THE CABINET.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,

Indianapolis, Nov. 22.-In determining to place E. W. Halford at once in charge of his correspondence as his private secretary, the President-elect has rehimself of a burden that has weighed heavily upon him. The reading and dictation of a great number of letters daily has been irksome and distracting work, and he realized that while he continued it he could not give due consideration to matters of greater importance connected with his Administration. With visitors coming every day to confer with him relative to affairs of State, the President-elect aircady had enough to think about to occupy all of his thinking time, and it is expected that hereafter there will be even greater demands upon him. In Mr. Halford he will have a valuable assistant, who will be not only secretary, but also an adviser, and he will stand between the President-elect and all who seek his at tention both personally and by letter. It is the opinion of those who know Mr. Halford that nowhere in the country could a more thoroughly capable person have been found, and certainly none more cor genial to the President-elect. He entered upon his duties to-day. A formidable accumulation of letters waited his attention, comprising altogether nearly 1.500. He is a quick worker, and with the aid of stenographers and typewriters had disposed of about all the letters that were deemed worthy of answer when the day's labor was ended. While continuing his

duties in about a week.
Congressman Caunon, of Illinois, who came to Indianapolis yesterday to call upon the President elect, found it worth his while to remain until this evening. He missed his train three times before he finally succeeded in getting away. His call upon General Harrison, he insists, was entirely social, but he admits that he is not in Indianapolis without a nurpose. He wants the three Republican members of Congress from his State to vote for him for Speaker, and he is taking the trouble personally to make known his wishes. It is with some pride that Mr. Cannon points to the fact that the delegates from his district voted for General Harrison in the Chicago Convention, "leading the way to his nomination," as Mr. Cannon remarked.

work as secretary, Mr. Halford will temporarily

main in charge of the editorial department of "The

Journal," but expects to be relieved of his newspaper

"Whom do you regard as your most formidable opponents in the contest for the Speakership!"
"Mr. Reed, of Maine," he replied, "and Mr. Mc Kinley, of Ohio, will probably be about equally strong. but I believe that a man further West than Ohio will

be elected." Mr. Cannon himself is the only candidate further

West than Ohio. Another Congressman who has been here to-day is I. C. Houk, of Tennessee, who has repre-sented the Knoxville district in the House for en years, and as re-cleeted on the 6th inst., with a majority of more than 13,000. He was in con-Houk says, that the south will be represented in the clude the El Paso people. Cabinen, and speaking for himself he believes that Richard Gray, general General, but he does not think that there is much request.

the prisoners, and to do that the present system of NARROW ESCAPE OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL. packing juries should be broken up. This thing of lugging politics into the court-room by requiring that sons belonging to the two parties is wrong. The marshal should be allowed to select the jury. We got along that way well enough for eighty years, and there is no good reason why we should not return to it. I believe it would also be a good idea to enact a law requiring that Federal and State elections should be held separately. I do not see how it is possible to prevent frauds at municipal or local elections, but it will be easy enough to bring about reform in the Federal elections."

will be easy enough to bring about reform in the Federal elections."

One of General Harrison's callers to-day, whose presence here is regarded as significant, was R. C. spooner, of Milwaulee, a brother of the Wisconshi senator. It is believed that he came as the representative of the Senator, who is one of the dozen prominent Republicans that figure as possible Cabinet Ministers. Friends of the Senator claim with some enthusiasm that he would make a brilliant Secretary of the Interior, and there is some reason, it is said, for believing that the intention of the President-elect is to chose a Northwestern man for the position. He is intimately acquainted with Senator Spooner. The latter spent a great deal of time in the State speaking, and several times he was invited to dinner at the home of General Harrison. His brother, it is believed, came here in his interest, and had an interview that seemed to have been satisfactors.

Ex-Licutemant Governor Cumback, who, it is thought, will be given distinguished recognition under the Administration, was also a welcome caller at the home of the President-elect to-day.

THE SLATER MEMORIAL MUSEUM. OPENED WITH APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES AT NORWICH, CONN.

Norwich, Conn., Nov. 22 (Special).-The Sinter Memorial Art Museum was formally opened to-day. The exercises began with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Howe, of Park Church. Robert P. Keep, Ph. D., principal of the Free Academy, of which the Museum is a part, delivered the opening address, in which he gave a history of the execution of William A. Slater's nur pose to found an enduring memorial of his father, the freedman's benefactor, John F. Slater. He also acknowledged with gratitude the distinguished services of Professor Neimeyer, of Yale; of General Loring, of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; of Glovanni Leigini and Detto Cleo, Italian sculptors, who set up the castal John Graser, and most of all, the indefatigable efforts of Edward Robinson, who, when his interest was roused, devoted his time for a year and a half to the

gathering and arrangement of the collection. Professor Charles Ellot Norton, of Harvard University, spoke the principal oration. He said that in the establishment of an institution so dissociated with the common pursuits of life, it was not strange skeptles arose in the community to dispute the equal importance of an art collection as an educating in sence with the church, the school and the public library. The popular estimate of the value of art a an educator has changed since Carlyle pronounced it a delusion and Mill championed it less than a quarter of a century ago. Still it is not yet considered in its true light. Art reproduces the impressions made upon the soul by actual experiences. The artist must possess the supreme power of imagination, though this vision of imagination is seldom complete. The artist's conception of beauty is the reflection of his own soul. public may think he has struck the of the target, but he knows in his own soul be has falled. - It is the attainment of beauty that results from the exfine art. Morality and art cannot be divorced and in dashed down the avenue. the long run morality asserts its superiority to beauty, single painter or sculptor who has produced a great work. There are partial and imperfect means of improvement lying at our hand and one of the most He who has once felt the inspiration of imagina-

were President Ellot, of Harvard; Martin Brimmer, General Flancis A. Walker, President Warren, of the Boston University; Charles G. Loring, W. P. P. Longfellow, all of Boston and Cambridge; Professor William R. Ware, of Columbia College, Professor Seymour, of Yale; M. K. Jesup, and Walter H. Lowis, of New-York, and Miss Schaefer, of Wellesley College.

SCORING DRESSED BEEF MEN. TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMIT-

BUTCHERS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY SAY THEY HAVE BEEN RUINED BY THE CHI-

TEE.

CAGO COMBINATION. St. Louis, Nov. 22.-The Senate Cattle Trade In vestigating Committee met again at 11 o'clock this The first witness was T. L. Leonard, of Saline County, one of the largest importers of black cattle in Missouri. He said cattle markets were paralyzed by the control the dressed beef men had se-There was no competition in the market be-

tween buyers. Senator Manderson-What would be the effect of a law passed that no meat should be sold for consumpunless it was inspected on the hoof?

Witness-I think that such a law would preven Texas men from sending to market cows that are as lean as hounds.

Senator Plumb asked the witness if he thought the price to the consumer was lower than it was formerly, hen there were no packing houses. Witness-I know that the price we get for our live

beef does not justify the price which the consumer Levi Samuels, a wholesale butcher of New-York, formerly an experier, testified that the cattle market is now depressed. He was familiar with the dressed beef business. It began in 1876. With the exception of one or two towns in the East, all the beef sold

there is dressed beef. The local butchers have quit slaughtering or buying from wholesale slaughterers. Senator Vest-Why is this? Are there not live eattle offered for sale on those markets?
Witness-Yes, but the Western dressed beef men have gone in there, offered their beef lower than the local butchers could buy cattle and slaughter them. In this way the local slaughterers were forced to quit killing and buy the dressed beef from the West. When the Western men had secured control they put up

the price high enough to justify their loss previous to obtaining control. Senator Vest-Have the Western dressed beef interests obtained control of the New-York market?

Witness-Only about 33 per cent. Senator Vest-What prices do they get for their meat in New-York?

Witness-Just about the same as the local butchers They are content to keep us from making money in the hope that we will be forced out of the business alogether or be compelled to handle Western dressed

Senator Vest-Is there any difference in tween the prices of American dressed beef in London and beef killed there?

Witness-There is. The cattle killed in England command a higher price.

A. W. Hilliard, of Midland, Texas, stated that about a year ago he was negotiating with the proprietors of a beef refrigerator in El Paso to supply them with cattle, but negotiations fell through because the El Paso people were closed out. The Southern Pacific a majority of more than 13.500. He sultation with John C. New this p. m. for two paso people were closed out. The Southern Pacific hours, but he claims that his visis to the Hoosler Railread refused to supply cars for transportation of Capital has no connection with politics. It is the the dressed beef to Los Angeles, having a contract with the Chicago people which compelled them to ex-

Richard Gray, general freight agent of the Pacific it ought to be. In his own city there is much talk about system of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, with the probability of W. N. Baxter being Attorney an office in San Francisco, was examined at his own eason for expecting the appointment. Mr. Bextor | statement made by Mr. Hilliard and another witness s a brilliant young lawyer, and is a son of Judge, with reference to the company's refusal to furnish refrigerator cars at El Paso. This statement could

J. J. Earler, who came near being taken into Gardeld's Cabinet as Attorney-General. "I should regard it as impertinent to make any suggestion to Gineral Harrison regarding the selection of members of his Cabinet," said Mr. Houk, "but I should really like to see the South represented by some such man as W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, General Mahone, or some other good Republican.

Mr. Houk has views on the Southern question. He lelieues that the next Congress should refuse to accept the credentials of any Southern Congressman who is known to have been elected by fraud, and, if there

cept the credentials of any Southern Congressman who is known to have been elected by fraud, and, if there is evidence to warrant it, to give the seat to the candidate who was cheated out of the election. By adhering strictly to this rule, and making the people of the South plainly to understand that ne man not fairly elected could get into Congress, he believes that in time, in Federal elections at least, there might be a free ballot and a fair count.

"It is also important," said Mr. Houk, "that the right kind of marshals should be appointed. Men who will enforce the law are needed. After making the contests, there ought to be a jury at once to try

CONSEQUENCES AVERTED BY THE TEACHERS. The residents of Hunter's Point experienced an caused by an alarm of fire sent out from the First Ward Public School on Sixth st. At the time of the alarm nearly nine hundred scholars were in the building. The teachers lost all control of their charges and discipline was entirely out of the question. A panic of no small magnitude ensued and that it was not accompanied by loss of life is a miracle,

The building occupied as a school is a large two story and basement brick structure. It has but one exit. On the right on the lower floor facing the street is a large room which serves as a class room for over a hundred and forty scholars. Owing to lack of better accommodation, it was found necessary to divide this room with a portiers curtain. The front of the divided room is lighted by two large windows facing on Sixth-st. The rear division occasionally has to be lighted artificially. For this purpose a double gas jet was placed in the centre of the room, dangerously near the curtain. Miss Bell is teacher in the front room and Miss Boyle in the rear.

Shortly after assembling yesterday afternoon Miss Boyle found it necessary have the gas lighted and she co In order to light the gas the junitor's assistant. he was obliged to stand on one of the benches. While standing thus he slipped and, with the lighted taper in his hand, fell against the orown Canton flannel curtain. Immediately the woolly coating of the curtain ignited, and as the children saw the flames creeping upward toward the ceiling they lost all presence of nd and fled from the room. Miss Boyle and Miss Bell vainly end-avored to check their scholars as they recklessly ran for the street. When the excited children reached the street they raised the cry of "Fire!" This was heard by the scholars in the grammar and intermediate departments, and as they heard it accompanied by the clanging of the bells on the engines of he volunteer fire department, they sprang from their seats, and rushed to the door. In their baste they justled, shoved and pushed over each other. Three of the scholars, crazed with fear, rushed to the windows and attempted to jump into the street. They were prevented from this only by the cool-headedness of others.

It required but a few moments after the alarm of fire was sounded for the parents of the scholars to realize that the lives of their little ones were in danger. They flocked around the building begging piteously to be admitted, thinking that their children were still inside. The police dreve them back, and the little missing ones were restored to their parents. They fled from the building hatless and coatless, and in the rush several of them received inturies, none of

ON THE BACK OF A RUNAWAY HORSE.

A BRAVE YOUNG WOMAN LEAPS FROM A BUGGY UPON THE NECK OF AN UNMANAGEABLE STEED AND CLINGS THERE UNTIL HE IS STOPPED.

Miss Ida Ouinn, of Kingsland, N. J., had an exciting experience yesterday afternoon with a runaway horse She started from home for Newark, driving a spirited horse attached to a buggy. A short distance from the house, in Washington ave., the animal took fright at a piece of paper which was blown toward him and

In a few minutes the horse was beyond control and The culture of appreciation of the fine arts, that is, was swaying the buggy from one side of the road to the of the poetry that expresses it, should be made other. The animal was going at such a furious pace a part of an eduction. America has been too busy that it was impossible for Miss Quinn to leap from the to create art. There has not been in America a buggy. For a time she endeavored to keep the animal buggy. in the middle of the road. Then expecting the buggy to be dashed to pieces at any moment by striking an obstruction at the side of the road, she determined to mportant of these is the cultivation of the imaginachances there while still trying to guide the frightened

tion. He who has once felt the inspiration of imagination, he who has once recognized the moral power of beauty, will never lack motive of endeavor. In his percent on Professor Norton paid a tribute to both the cider and the younger slater, saying:

"Happy the son; happy the father; fortunate the city that breeds such men."

President Gliman made the concluding address and Dr. Keep read a letter of regret from Edmund Clarence Stedman. The museum was then thrown open to the inspection of the public. A collation was served to the gueste from abroad, who arrived on special trains at 1 and 5 g. m. Among those in stendance

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

AIMED AT THE RICHMOND TERMINAL.

BILL NOW BEFORE THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE -THE EAST TENNESSEE LEASE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22 (Special).-- A prominent Philadelphia capitalist, who is largely interested in the East Tennessee, said this afternoon: "The decision in the suits of the second preferred and common stockholders of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad to defeat the proposed lease to the Pichmond and Danville Company will be announced Saturday. Those interested in the East Tennessee are confident that they will win. Since the publication of the circular signed by the leading holders of the East Tennessee a large number of proxies have been received by Dick Brothers & Co. and N. Thoroun, of this city; Blake Brothers & Co., of Boston and New-York; Dick Brothers & Laurence, of New-York, and William Winchester, of Baltimore, who were appointed for the purpose by the stockholders.

There is strong feeling all over the South against the Richmond Terminal combination. A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature to prevent railroad corporations from buying enough stock of other railroads to destroy competition. The bill is in-tended to break up the Richmond Terminal combination by forfeiting the charters of the Georgia railroads controlled by the Terminal syndicate. The reformers of the bill propose to give to minority stockholders the right to reorganize and run railroads the charters of which are forfeited. Under the provisions of the bill the East Tennessee, Atlanta and Charlotto Air Line, the Central Railroad of Now-Jersey and the Ceorgia Pacific will be reorganized. The bill will be vigorously opposed by the Richmond Terminal combination, and a stubborn fight is expected.

WAITING FOR MANAGERS TO PUT UP RATES. The diligent searcher for railroad settements yes day met with slight reward. There were more rumors siloat than could be attended to easily, but information vas as scarce as the rumors were numerous. No nnouncement was made of the Southwestern deal which Commissioner Midgely's supposed visit here as expected to clinch, and Mr. Midgely and his friends preserved a becoming modesty while their riends assured other friends that satisfactory and ncouraging progress was being made toward the reoval of one important element of friction in the resperous operation of the railway systems of the

trunk line circles no change in rates was reported and instead of being satisfied that the tendency o reductions has been stopped, some rumor-mongers sisted upon spreading statements supposed to indiate an immediate advance in tariffs. Depew, of the New-York Central, was reported to have ne to Philadelphia to confer with President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania, and dispatches from Philadelphia xpressing inability to find Mr. Depew there were sublished by Wall Street agencies before the denial could come from the Grand Central Station that Mr. Depew had not gone to Philadelphia and didn't expect to go.

Great comfort was expected from the recent visit f representatives of the Grand Trunk of Canada to this city and their commitment to the desire to see ates advanced and their willingness to abandon any arbitrary position on differential rates without giving un the principle. It is difficult to find a railway man who is not eager to have tariffs put up, even before any attempt can be made to amend the Interstate Commerce law, but stockholders are calling for the railroad manager who will act on the theory that the way to advance rates is to advance them. PRESIDENT LORD ON NEW-ENGLAND RAILWAYS.

Boston, Nov. 22 (Special).-President Lord of the

Boston and Maine says that the committee, composed of Samuel C. Lawrence, Amos Paul, Frank Jones and G. C. Lord, has not been appointed to examine the accounts of leased lines, but to see where expenses can be reduced without detriment to the general service. President Lord further says: "The accounts are so complicated that it is almost impossible to tell to what extent earnings have increased over last year. The Central Massachusetts was opened in January, 1887, for through business; consequently it was operated by the Lowell for only nine months. The Northern was operated by the Lowell from September 30, 1886, to July 1, 1887; from that date until January 1, 1888, by the Northern people, and from then on by the Boston and Maine. Consequently comparisons with previous years are meaningless. As far as Eastern assets are concerned, they are pledged to the Boston and Maine-that is to say, the Eastern cannot sell thom any more than they can sell the Maine Central shares and Portland and glensburg shares are the only really valuable assets. The Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway, and the Wolfboro pay no dividends, and are worth only what they contribute to the Eastern earnings. The land in Charlestown is no more of an asset than is the land on which the station stands. It is necessary for the railroad and could not be sold."

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Boston, Nov. 22.—The annual financial exhibit of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, as given to the Railroad Commissioners, shows a total income for the last fiscal var of \$5,463,298, against \$4,569,321 for the previous year; net income, \$1,266,693, against \$1,086,667 in 1887; surplus, deducting dividends, rentals, interest, etc.,

1887; surptus, neducting invidence, remains, increase, etc., \$206,140, against \$281.074 in 1887.

A bill in equity was brought before the full bench of the Supreme Court to-day by A. G. Pettbone and others, against the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Rullroaf Company and others. This road is one of those the stock of which is held largely in Boston, and caused so much loss recently. The plaintiffs ask that the de-fendant subscribers pay the defendant corporation certain subscriptions, so that it may settle with the plaintiffs. Chicago, Nov. 22.—The Rallway Passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit Association of the

United States met this morning. The subject under discussion was an amendment to the constitution admitting the Mexican conductors. Technical dimentities were in the way of a speedy settlement of the question, but the nendment will probably be adopted before the close of the convention. Philadelphia, Nov. 22 (Special).-The Baldwin Loso-

motive Works have just received a contract from the Argentine Republic for thirty freight, passenger and shifting locomotives, to be delivered early next year. They are for use on the Provincial Railway. The works filled a large contract for locomotives for the Argentine Republic in 1882, 1883 and 1884.

to the Realing Railroad Company to-day purchased a called large tract of ground near the Germant.wn Junction, and is negotiating for additional property, on which new sidings will be laid.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 22 (Special).-A called meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohlo Railway was held in this city to-day. The plan of reorganization of the company adopted in February, and the act of the Virginia Legislature authorizing it, so far as the interests of the State were concerned, were laid before the meeting and they were adopted. The plan of reorganization involves the issue of new bonds for outstanding stock amounting to 36,223 shares. This State owns nearly one-half of these shares.

Indianapolis, Nov. 22 (Special).—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company was held in the city to-day. R. B. F. Pierce was elected a trustee for the first mertgage bonds, in place of John J. Crane, deceased. The following directors, to serve three years, were re-elected: Stephen H. Thayer and Thomas B. Atkins, of New-York; John R. Warren, of Decatur, Ill. At a meeting of the directors afterward, H. B. Hammond, of New-York, was re-elected president of the company, and Thomas B. Atkins, of New-York, secretary and treasurer.

Boston, Nov. 22 (Special).—The New-York and Hoston Rapid Transit people say they know nothing of any claims which Bostwick and his party may have upon the Newand Boston Rapid Transit Company in the State of Con necticut. The latter company say they own 96 per cent of the Connecticut Air Line stock.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT TO MR. DEPEW. The regrets and sympathy of those who attended the Julion League Club reception to Warner Miller last night, when they learned that they were deprived of the presence of Chauncey M. Depew by reason of an accident with which he had met, will be shared by his vast circle of friends and acquaintances to day. The president of the friends and acquaintances to day. The president of the New-York Central is suffering from a sprained ankle, which will probably cause him to be confined to his home for several days. He was visiting his new house in Fiftyfourth-st. late in the afternoon, and a treacherous hole in the flooring, carelessly left uncovered, proved a trap for his feet. He was fortunate to escape more serious injury

than a sprain, from which the prompt medical atten-which it received will probably insure Mr. Depew speedy recovery that everybody wishes him.

MA LANGTRY IN NEW-YORK.

A DIVORCE SUIT. Frequenters of the Ashland House during the past three weeks have been aware of the presence among them of a tall, grave gentleman of English aspect, who landed in New-York from the City of Chester November 3 and registered at the hotel as C. Leslie. Visitors, bar loungers, chambermaids, waiters, in fact, everybody about the hotel except Mr. Brockway, the proprietor, and one or two others, would have been surprised to hear that C. Leslie, who spoke to scarcely any one and seemed so strangely anxious to avoid at-tention, was none other than Edward Langtry, once known to fashionable London society as " Mrs. Langtry's husband," and now alternately pitied and de-rided as the deserted spouse of the world-famous

HE ARRIVED HERE NOV. 3 AND SAILED FOR

HOME WEDNESDAY-HE WILL OPPOSE

" Lily." Mr. Langtry, who came here with C. J. Clarke and a party of friends, has returned to England on the City of New-York, which sailed early on Wednesday. The name of Leslie was adopted as a cloak wherewith to shield Mr. Langtry from the attack of the army of reporters which would probably have swooped down upon the hotel directly it was known that he was in the city. It has been asserted that Mrs. Languey had taken up her residence in Newport, in order to qualify for divorce proceedings against Mr. Langtry, and amongst the small circle of friends who were aware of Mr. Langtry's arrival in the country the impression prevailed that his present visit was inspired by a determination to prevent any action of the kind. Mr. Clarke, who was last night seen at the Ashland House by a Tribune reporter, does not share this be-

ever to do with his wife's rumored action for divorce. I am in a position positively to assert that his coming here was altogether unpremeditated and was in part suggested by me. I have known Mr. Langtry for three years. We met in Belfast a few weeks ago. When he heard that I was coming to New-York, he and the friends with him decided to accompany me. He did not go about much while here, except to some of the theatres with myself and others, and was scarcely ever out of bed after midnight. of his former acquaintances knew that he was in the

"Are you aware of the report that Mr. Langtry would be likely, for a consideration, to agree to a

turned Mr. Clarke, warmly, " and will be a party to no such arrangement. If Mrs. Langtry brings her suit her husband will defend his character to the

suit her husband will defend his character to the last. He will not drag his name through the Divorce Court by any initiatory action on his part; neither will he permit her to do so. As to the report, so often and positively repeated, that Mr. Langtry has been in receipt of an income from his wife's carnings, it is absurd. Although he has spent the greater part of his large forcine on her, he has still enough left to maintain himself handsomely, and has never received a cent from her."

"Can you say whether Mr. Langtry was at any time in communication with his wife's lawyers before leaving England?"

"Not positively," said Mr. Clarke, "but in conversation I have understood him to say that certain propositions were made at one time by Mrs. Langtry lawyers to his representatives in England. To these projections Mr. Langtry said he was unable to concede. One thing more I have to explain. Mr. Langtry first registered at the Fifth Avenue Hojel, but I suggested the Ashland House as a quiet hotel where he would be safe from the newspaper men. He left rather suddenly, and I did not know that he was going until a few hours before he went on board. He is booked Stateroom 21. Section E. and I bade him good-by in the small hours of yesterday morning." ing."

ME, MORTON VISITS WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 22.-The Vice-President-elect, Levi P. Morton, accompanied by Mrs. Morton, is in Washington. They came over from New-York last night and expect to return to-morrow morning. Mr. inspecting his large apartment house, now approaching completion, on the site of the house occupied by him during his previous stay in Washington, at Nineteenth and H sts. He had not before seen the building, and he came now at the request of the architect to note

was asked.
"I don't know. That hasn't been settled ret. Is
will depend upon the mutual convenience of the
parties."

A SUGAR REFINERY THAT MAY SHUT DOWN. Boston, Nov. 22 (Special).—A rumor was in circula-tion to-day that the Standard Sugar Refinery, a memher of the Sugar Trust, would, in accordance with orders from New-York, shut down on January 1. At the office of the company neither a verification nor a denial could be elicited, the representatives of the com-pany not desiring to give a definite answer on the

"HOLD HER HARD, DAD."

the bay's gun, pulled down. Off went the gun and over went the old man in the fence corner, heels upward. The bey, seeing this, hollered out: "Hold her hard, dad, there's six more to come!" When the telegram came announcing that New-Yerk had gone for Harrison, we tumbled over backward in the fence corner and feit like that old man did. We're better now.

ILLNESS OF EX-MINISTER ISAAC BELL Newport, R. I., Nov. 22.—Isaac Bell, jr., ex-Minister to the Netherlands, had two chills last night and con-

" I suffered severely from chronic catarrh, srising from

Chronic

Cannot be cured by local applications. It is a constitucannot be cured by local applications. It is a constitu-tional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and soon effects a permanent cure. At the same time, Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in strength and health, its sure to get Hood's.

" Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh

impure blood. It became very bad, causing sorcess of the bronchisi tubes and a troublesome cough, which gave great anxiety to my friends and myself, as two brothers died from bronchisi consumption. I tried many medicines, but received no benefit. I was at last induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I am not the same man in health or feelings. My catarrh is cured, my throat is entirely well, and a dyspepsia trouble, with sick headache, have all disappeared." E. M. LINCOLN, 35 Chambers st. Boston.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Bold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apotheraries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared and by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lewell, Mana. 100 Doses One Dollar

He said: "Mr. Langury's visit had nothing what-

city. Did he expect to be served with divorce papers !"

asked the reporter.

"I do not know anything about that," replied Mr. Clarke. "What I do know is that Mrs. Laugtry was aware of his presence here the day after he arrived and that no communication of the kind referred to over took place between them."

"Mr. Langtry is a high-minded gentleman," re-

CHRISTOPHER MEYER'S LARGE PERSONALTY. New-Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 22 (Special).—There was filed in the Surrogate's office here to-day an inventory of the personal property of Christopher Meyer, whose will is now being contested by his widow and others. The personal estate consists principally of stocks and bonds of railroads and other corporations. A large number of the bonds draw 7 per cent interest, and those of the United Railroads of New-Jersey draw 10 per cent. The acting executors who filed the inventory are Mahlon C. James Deshler, and the appraisers are A. J. Jones and Henry Fitch, jr. Among the stocks inventoried are \$80,000 worth of the bonds of this city; stock of the Meyer Rubber Company, \$375,000; New-Jersey Rubber Company, \$200,000; United Railroads of New-Jerrey, 900 shares, \$180,000; 3,000 shares of Pennsylvania Raliroad stock, \$138,000; North British Rubber and Raliroad stock, \$138,000; North British Rubber and Hamilton and Dayton Raliroad stock, \$550,000; and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Raliroad stock, \$550,000; There are an immense number of different securities, some of the holdings being large and others small. The work of settling up the estate will probably take years, as there will probably be soveral law-suits to contend with. The executors will receive sums variously estimated at from \$40,000 to \$75,000

Morton stated that his visit was for the purpose of the progress of the work. When do you expect to visit General Harrison ?"

parties."

Mr. Morton desired to be as free from public notice as possible during his stay, and for that reason did not, as usual, stop at any of the hotels, but is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Hobson, on N-st. Upon politics he had nothing to say.

"HOLD HEB HARD, DAD."

From The Southern (Miss.) Reporter.

When the unfavorable intelligence did begin to come, is came like a thunderbolt. We grinned and bore it like a hero, but we felt all the time as if we were being kicked by a big mule, and were foreibly reminded of the story of a man who bried to teach his son how to shoot. His plan was to fire off his own gun and get the boy to fire at the same time until he got used to it. The boy loaded every time the old man did, but never pulled the trigger at all.

After awhile the old man became disgusted, and snatching the have gun, pulled down. Off went the gun and over

WHAT CAUSED W. L. BOWELL'S DEATH A long story was published in Brocklyn yesterday, to the effect that there might be some grounds for suspicion as to the cause of the death of William Lewis Bowell, which accurred there three years ago, while he was employed in the household of Mrs. Charles Bush. This view of the case is taken by his aged parents, who think that some of the circumstances attending his death need in-vestigation, though they have yet made no movement in that direction. The certificate of death was signed by Dr. John Rankin, who says that pneumonia only was the

sequently a poor day to-day.

Catarrh